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THE DEVELOPMENT OF STUDY ON THE
HISTORY OF JAPANESE ECONOMIC THOUGHT

Eijiro HONJO 1

SOCIAL THOUGHT OF R. H. TAWNEY

Yuzo DEGUCHI 17

THE STUDY OF STATISTICS IN JAPAN :
ITS DEVELOPMENT, PRESENT STATE,
AND FUTURE TASK

Ryoken OHASHI 48

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THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE STUDY ON THE HISTORY OF JAPANESE ECONOMIC THOUGHT

By Eijirō HONJO*

Chap. I. First Period, The Meiji Era (Period of Foundation)

After the Meiji Restoration, the study of western political economy was enthusiastically introduced to Japan and in the 1880's works on the history of western political economy were translated. It was likewise in the 1880's that Japanese scholars of political economy began to take an interest in the history of economic thought in Japan itself, that is in the economic thought which developed since the Yedo Era.

1. Necessity and Origin of Study

It was Sugakida-Wasaburo, who voiced the necessity for the study of Japanese economic thought and wrote on the methods of study in, "Necessity of the Compilation of studies on the History of Japanese Economic Thought" as early as the 23rd year of Meiji (1890) which however, did not receive public attention.

In the 26th year of Meiji, (1893) Soeda-Juichi wrote in a thesis entitled: "Conditions of Study of Political Economy in Japan", in the September

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issue of "Kokka Gakkai Zasshi" vol. 6, no. 79, giving the names of the scholars of political economy in the days of the Shogunate together with the names of the schools to which they belonged:

Kumazawa-Byokai	cameralist and physiocrat
Nonaka-Kenzan	physiocrat
Miyazaki-Antei	physiocrat
Kaibara-Ekken	physiocrat
Arai-Hakuseki	mercantilist
Ogyu-Sorai	physiocrat
Dazai-Shuntai	physiocrat
Sato-Nobuhiro	cameralist
Rai-Sanyo	physiocrat
Ninomiya-sontoku	socialist
Komiyama-masahide	physiocrat

He further referred to the state of political economy after the Restoration saying: "As Japan opened her doors and introduced studies in Dutch learning, schools of political economy became increasingly mercantilistic. Some still belong to this school. However, with the prevalence of English studies, for the next three decades, studies in political economy also entered a new epoch. The books of Wayland, Perry, Adam Smith, J. S. Mill and Fawcett were widely read and came to be translated together with the works of Carey, List, Jevons and Marshall. In the beginning, there were two schools of economists, that is, the Protectionists and the Freetraders. Those who studied from books published in the United States or the continent of Europe belonged to the former and those who learned English or had studied in England belonged to the latter." Thus, he listed the names of the noted scholars of political economy of the time in alphabetical order.

2. General Studies

It is to be noted that there appeared more advanced thesis in that they treated the economic thought of the Yedo Era as a whole. In this regard, we must mention first, the thesis by Droppers on "Economic Theories of Old Japan", (Transactions of the Asiatic Society of Japan, vol. 24, 1896).

This deals with the caste system under feudalism in the Yedo Era which consisted of the warrior, farmer, artisan and tradesman classes. Referring to the theory of Dazai-Shuntai who deemed it a just system (as a rule) and to the theory of Banzan as excellent in that it distinguishes self-interest from economic interest. He further pointed out that the economic thought of the Yedo Era at large was more Physiocratic than Mercantilistic and the treatises on monetary problems were not yet exact but not altogether wrong. The

sphere of political economy itself was indefinite, he continues. Some included what should belong to politics or technology while others failed to include such important parts as distribution and exchange and most of them entirely disregarded the theory of value. Besides this, the people of those days admired altruism as against egoism and ancestral laws were not to be altered but to be firmly kept.

Secondly, mention must be made of the thesis by Kawakami-Hajime entitled, "Essay on the Theory of Political Economy in the Tokugawa Period" (Kokka Gakkai Zasshi, vol. 17, no. 191, 1903). He first names the following noted scholars of political economy: Kumazawa-Banzan, Ogyu-Sorai, Dazai-Jun, Takami-Sokyu, Miura-Chikkei, Motoori-Norinaga, Nakai-Chikuzan, Matsudaira-Sadanobu, Rai-Sanyo, and Sato-Nobuhiro, and featured the theories of political economy of the Yedo Era as follows:

1. Economics and politics to be regarded in same light.
2. Agriculture regarded fundamental and agricultural produce believed to increase without limit.
3. Rice valued above money.
4. Influx of farming population into cities opposed.
5. Luxury condemned and frugality encouraged.
6. To earn more and spend less was basic principle of economy.
7. Classical Chinese theories highly valued.

Thirdly, Takimoto-Seiichi published a book entitled, "The Outline of the Theories of Japanese Political Economy" in November of the 41st year of Meiji (1908). The book consists of three chapters: on the significance of political economy, the influence of Chinese theories and the relations between theories and systems. With ample quotations from the literature of Western political economy, he concluded that Japanese political economy in the Yedo Era in fact was political science, and economic theories were, it may not be an exaggeration to say, in every particular adaptations from Chinese theories. As all the literature of the Yedo Era was written under the feudal system, we cannot understand the theories without a knowledge of the feudal system. The economic theories of the Yedo Era had more the nature of an argument rather than theory, and the conclusions differ according to the social status of the scholar. One argument is based upon the Shogunate and the other from the viewpoint of each economic unit of the feudal domain. Furthermore, he comments on the caste system consisting of warriors, farmers, artisans and tradesmen, the problems of the development of monetary economy, problems of economic independence and expansionism, with substantial quotation from Western theories. Against this book Dr. Fukuda-Tokuzo criticized minutely in "Kokumin Keizai Zasshi,"

vol. 8, no. 3, 1910.

I think it may be said of Takimoto's work that it treated the entire range of economic thought of the Yedo Era for the first time. However, as to the gist of the thesis, it may well be noted that, Kawakami-Hajime's thesis which was made public prior to Takimoto's work was developed from an entirely different standpoint and which set forth a general view or outline of economic thought in the Yedo Era.

As stated above, the study of the general outline of economic theories of the Yedo Era was thus begun in the latter part of the Meiji Era.

3. Individual Studies

Among the individual studies by scholars or certain particular studies of the Yedo Era must be included, that on Sato-Nobuhiro by Matsuzaki-Kuranosuke, written as early as the 23rd year of Meiji (1890). This was published serially in the "Kokka Gakkai Zasshi," vol. III, no. 23, 26, and 28 under the title: "Japanese Cameralist (Sato-Nobuhiro-ron)" covering 38 pages. It contained the following sections:

1. General thesis
2. Purpose and extent of Sato-Nobuhiro's Economics
3. Significance of Economics
4. Construction of Nobuhiro's theory
5. Exchange and Distribution
6. Conclusion

Concerning Sato-Nobuhiro, Kawakami-Hajime later wrote in "Sato-Nobuhiro, Socialist in Last days of Shogunate" which drew public attention, but there had been yet an earlier work, written some twenty years before, a thesis by Dr. Matsuzaki. And what is more, since this was even earlier than that of Sugakida's thesis mentioned above, this must be remembered as the first thesis or work on the study of the History of Japanese economic thought. Also, as can be seen in Mr. Yamamoto-Miono's "An agricultural policy as presented by a great Japanese writer," (published 1908 at Yamaguchi), Sato-Nobuhiro is the subject taken up, and from the publication in November of 1906 by Oda-Kanshi and others of the "Sato-Nobuhiro Kagaku Taiyo," (662 pages), his importance had been recognized very early.

To list the individual studies published in journals of the Meiji years would be as follows:

Japanese Cameralists (Sato-Nobuhiro-ron), Matsuzaki-Kuranosuke 1889,
Kokka Gakkai Zasshi, vol. 3, no. 23, 26, 28.

Arai-Hakuseki's theory of price, Uchida-Ginzo 1902, Keizai Sosho no.
14, 16.

Theory of Money as shown in "Kagen" of Miura-Baien and "Tama-kushige" of Motoori-Norinaga, Kawakami-Hajime 1905, Kokka Gakkai Zasshi, vol. 19, no. 5.

Economic Theory of Nakai Chikuzan in "Sobokigen", Matsuzaki-Ju 1908, Kokumin Keizai Zasshi, vol. 5, no. 5.

Meaning of Unselfishness in Tokugawa Economics, Kawakami-Hajime 1909, Kyoto Hogakkai Zasshi, vol. 4, no. 8.

Sato-Nobuhiro, Socialist in Last days of Shogunate, Kawakami-Hajime 1909, Kyoto Hogakukai Zasshi, vol. 4, no. 10.

Boiguilbert's theory of money and Miura-Baien's theory of money, Fukuda-Tokuzo 1910 Kokka Gakkai Zasshi vol. 24, no. 6.

Baba-Masamichi's Life and Works, Uchida-Ginzo 1910 Shigaku Kenkyukai Koen-shu. no. 3.

Honda-Toshiaki's Theories on Foreign Trade and Commerce, Ebina-Kazuo 1911 Rekishi Chiri, vol. 17, no. 5.

Critique on Commodity Price Theory of Shirakawa-Rakuo, Takagi-Senjiro 1912 Mita Gakkai Zasshi, vol. 6, no. 2.

From the above studies we can see that Uchida-Ginzo, Fukuda-Tokuzo, and Kawakami-Hajime were active in this field at this time. The men studied included Sato-Nobuhiro, Miura-Baien among others.

I have already mentioned above, the work by Droppers in, "The Transactions of the Asiatic Society" but I shall add here other articles also found in the same, as follows:

Longford, J. H., Notes on Ninomiya-Sontoku, vol. 22, 1894

Kirby, R. J., Dazai on Food and Wealth, vol. 35, 1908

Armstrong, R. C., Ninomiya-Sontoku, the peasant sage. vol. 38, 1910

Besides the above we have;

Duthu, J. B., Kumazawa-Banzan, 1619-1691, (Mélanges Japonaais, Tome 7, 1910)

Among the articles by foreign writers, the men studied include Kumazawa-Banzan, Dazai-Shuntai and Ninomiya-Sontoku.

4. Publication of Materials

The publication of reference works, research and source materials of the scholars of the Yedo period may be found as early as in the 20's of the Meiji Era. In April of the 21st year of Meiji (1888), Ohara-Kokingo's "Hokuchi Kigen" in June and July, Honda-Toshiaki's "Saiiki-Monogatari" were published as a supplement to the Tokyo Nichi Nichi News. The former deals with the pioneer colonization activities in Yezo published in 8 vo. 57 pages and the latter contains 79 pages on overseas shipping and trade.

In the "Nippon Bunko" published since 1891 by Hakubunkan (12 volumes) it states in its preface that these books represent the best among modern works and were for the purpose of enhancing the virtue and high endeavors of the youth of the time. We find that among these books there are a large number of books which serve as good material in the study of Japanese economic thought.

They include :

First volume :	"To-sempu-ron"	Hoashi-Banri
	"Nensei roku"	Nakai-Riken
Second volume :	"Taihei saku"	Ogyu-Sorai
	"Shinki ron"	Watanabe-Kazan
Third volume :	"Keisei Hisaku"	Honda-Toshiaki
Fifth volume :	"Daigaku wakumon"	Kumazawa-Banzan
Sixth volume :	"Seikyo-mondo"	Miwa-Shissai
Eighth volume :	"Keisei-hisaku" (latter part)	Honda-Toshiaki

Also in, "Shiseki Shuran" (1881-1885) "Onchi Sosho," (1891) "Hyakuka-Zeirin" (1892) may be found works in economic thought.

In 27th year of Meiji (1894) from the Keizai Zasshisha was published, "Keizai-Sosho" edited by Shiojima-Nikichi. Among them were included :

"Daigaku-Wakumon"	(Kumazawa-Banzan)	June, 92 pages
"Sei-dan"	(Ogyu-Sorai)	July, 326 pages
"Keizai-roku"	(Dazai-Shuntai)	August, 312 pages
"So-bo Kigen"	(Nakai-Chikuzan)	Oct. 344 pages

From March of 1911, "Dainihon Rinri-ihen" in 10 volumes was published. That the entire range of the most important materials for the economic thought of the Yedo Era classifying several schools were put forth is to be particularly noted. Also collected works of individual authors were published fairly early. For example, "Shonan Iko," (1889), "Toju Zensho," 10 volumes (1893), "Raku-o Ko Isho," 3 volumes (1893), "Nishikawa Joken Isho" 14 volumes (1889), "Motoori Zenshu," 7 volumes (1901), "Arai-Hakuseki Zenshu" 6 volumes (1905). The publication of "Sato-Nobuhiro Kagaku Taiyo," in 1906 has already been mentioned above. That these various collected works will be of the greatest value as materials for the study of economic thought, goes without saying. Besides these, some of the reference material has already been published in part in various periodicals.

Chap. II. Second Period, The Taisho Era (Period of Establishment)

1. Publication of "Nihon Keizai Sosho"

Enthusiasm for the study increased greatly at the beginning of the Tai-

sho Era (1912-1925). It may possibly be said that the enthusiasm was caused by the publication of "Nihon Keizai Soshō." This series was edited by Takimoto Seiichi, mainly codifying economic books of the Yedo period, and the first volume was published in June, 1914. The series was completed with the publication of vol. 36 in December, 1917.

For the publication of this series, Doctors Fukuda, Uchida and Kawakami made special efforts, and the publication was realized thanks to the formation of the Publication Society for Nihon Keizai Soshō. Before the publication, the Law College of Kyoto University held an extra-curricular lecture engaging Mr. Takimoto in 1913, and also in February 1914, the lecture meeting for "On Economic Theories of the Tokugawa Period" by Mr. Takimoto and "Economic Books before the Restoration" by Dr. Uchida was held at the Tokyo University hall. Not only this, but exhibitions were held at Tokyo University, Waseda University and Nanki Bunko. On May 12th 1918, after the whole series was completed, Mr. Takimoto was awarded the Imperial Academy's Prince Katsura Commemoration Prize. On the following day, the 13th, a commemoration meeting on the completion of "Nihon Keizai Soshō" was held at the Ueno Seiyoken Restaurant. In April, a month earlier than this event, Mr. Takimoto was granted the degree of Doctor of Law upon recommendation of the Doctors' Society.

A part of the books which were to have been included in the series at the commencement was published in "Tsuzoku Keizai Bunko" (12 volumes) 1916-1917. This mainly contains articles on management of agriculture, industry and commerce, the rice market, exchange and commercial morality of the Yedo Period.

Afterwards, 12 volumes of "Zoku Nihon Keizai Soshō" were planned, but was discontinued after the publication of three volumes (May~July, 1923) because of the Great Kantō Earthquake. And in Showa the series was completed as "Nihon Keizai Taiten" (54 volumes, 1928-1930).

"Nihon Keizai Soshō" was published in this way, and here for the first time it became clear that there were many books on economics by scholars of the Yedo Era. Since these books and their contents which had not been known were made available to the researchers, as a result, it need scarcely be said that the series became a strong impulse not only for the study of economic thought but also for the study of economic history.

Except for the afore-mentioned, the collections of the materials, in "Sato-Nobuhiro Kagaku Zenshu" (3 volumes) was published in 1925-1927, edited by Mr. Takimoto-Seiichi, but it must be also added that "Baiken Zenshu" (2 volumes, 1912) and "Hoashi Banri Zenshu" (2 volumes, 1926) were published.

2. Development of Study

What appeared as books dealing with studies on economic thought during the Taisho period were only "Theory of Agricultural Administration of Sato-Nobuhiro" (written by Nakata-Kochoku, 1915) and "Study on Economic Thought in the Genroku Kyoho Period" (written by Nakamura-Kōya, 1922), but not a few treatises were published in magazines. As for the study in general, in fact, only "On the Economic Theory of the Tokugawa Period" by Dr. Takimoto and "On Economic Books Before the Restoration," by Dr. Uchida both of which have been mentioned above, were published in volume 28 of "Kokka Gakkai Zasshi." In addition to these, there is, "Outline of Practical Effects of Economic Theories prevailing in the Tokugawa Period" (Miyakawa-Sotoku, 1913, vol. 19, no. 3, Kokugakuin Zasshi).

Next, I shall pick out some studies limiting the period and the field.

On the Population of China and Japan, Takimoto-Seiichi 1916, vol. 2, no. 5, Keizai Ronso

Gresham's Law and Economic Theories of the Tokugawa Period, Masui-Sachio 1917, vol. 11, no. 1, Mita Gakkai Zasshi

Some Financial Theories of the Genroku Period, Hara-Banri, 1917, vol. 11, no. 11, Mita Gakkai Zasshi

Economic Theories of the Tokugawa Period in Osaka, Takimoto-Seiichi, 1918, no. 9 & 10, Shogyo oyobi Keizai Kenkyu

Influence of Chinese Thought on Physiocratic Idea of the Tokugawa Period, Noziri-Kiyotaka, 1918, vol. 12, no. 2, Mita Gakkai Zasshi

On Husbandry of the Tokugawa Period, Takimoto-Seiichi, 1919, no. 13, Shogyo oyobi Keizai Kenkyo

Some Financial Policies of the Feudal Periods, Nakamura-Koya, 1920 vol. 1, no. 6, Chuo Shidan

On the Idea of prizing Cereals and despising Money in the Yedo Period, Nakamura-Koya, 1921, vol. 9, no. 6, 7, Kokka oyobi Kokkagaku

Thoughts on Solidarity in Japan, Takimoto-Seiichi, 1922, vol. 16, no. 1, Mita Gakkai Zasshi

On Circulation of Money around Genroku Kyoho Era, Nakamura-Koya, 1924 vol. 3, no. 8 & 9, Keizai oyobi Shogyo

Thoughts on Coexistence and Mutual Prosperity under-lying the Class Concept, Nakamura-Koya, 1925, vol. 36, no. 5, Shigaku Zasshi

On Adjustment of Wealth and Poverty, Honjo-Eijiro, 1926, vol. 23, no. 1, Keizai Ronso

Studies classified by schools and scholars are as follows :

On Vessels by Honda-Toshiaki, Uchida-Ginzo, 1916, vol. 5, no. 1,
Kaikoku Koron

Economic Theory of Honda-Toshiaki, Honjo-Eijiro, 1916, vol. 2, no. 1-6,
Keizai Ronso

A Posthumous Work of Baba-Masamichi, Uchida-Ginzo, 1916, vol. 21,
no. 2, Kokumin Keizai Zasshi

Life of Baba-Masamichi and the Supplement to his Books, Uchida-Ginzo,
1916, vol. 7, no. 10, Geibun

On Rice Price Theory of Yamagata-Banto, Honjo-Eijiro, 1917, vol. 4,
no. 6, Keizai Ronso

Evidences of Yamagata-Banto, Kameta-Jiro, 1918, vol. 9, no. 3, Geibun
Kudo-Heisuke and "Akaezo Fusetsu Ko", Ebina-Kazuo, 1918, vol. 31,
no. 1, Rekishi Chiri

"Honsa Roku" and Machiavellism, Takimoto-Seiichi, 1920, vol. 14, no.
4, Mita Gakkai Zasshi

On "Shodo Kuhen", Takimoto-Seiichi, 1921, vol. 15, no. 2, Mita Gakkai
Zasshi

Supplement to Evidences of Yamagata-Banto, Kameta-Jiro, 1924, vol. 29,
no. 8, Kokugakuin Zasshi

On Currency by Arai-Hakuseki, Honjo-Eijiro, 1925, vol. 15, no. 5,
Rekishi to Chiri

Economic Thought of Nakai-Chikuzan, Honjo-Eijiro, 1925, vol. 2, no.
1, Keizai Kenkyu

National Monoploy of Sato-Nobuhiro, Takimoto-Seiichi, 1925, vol. 19,
no. 5, Mita Gakkai Zasshi

Shoji-Koki, A Scholar of Economics at the End of the Tokugawa Period,
Yoshida-Tadasuke, 1925, vol. 1, no. 2, Waseda
Shogaku

Two written Opinions of Yamagata-Banto, Tsuchiya-Takao, 1926, vol.
40, no. 2, Kokka Gakkai Zasshi

Two Problems in Kaibo-Seiryō's Theory, Uchida-Shigetaka, 1926, no. 3,
Waseda Seiji Keizai Gaku

On the Policy of Wealthy Nations by Sato-Nobuhiro, Kuchida-Yasunobu,
1926, vol. 2, no. 7, Shakai Kagaku

From the above the subject of study is still Sato-Nobuhiro and, in addition, there are Honda-Toshiaki and Yamagata-Banto.

Besides, there may be mentioned,

Dr. Taguchi and the Learned Economic Circles of Meiji, Nunokawa-Magoichi, 1916, No. 1835-7, Tokyo Keizai Zasshi

and it must be observed that it took the initiative in the study on the economic scholars of the Meiji Period. The fact that Mr. Muto-Chozo and Mr. Takeuchi-Kenji wrote of the introduction of Adam Smith's thought to our country in 1914 is worthy of note (vol. 18, no. 1, *Keizai Ronso*: vol. 38, no. 8, *Kokka Gakkai Zasshi*).

Studies by foreigners are as follows (*Transactions of the Asiatic Society of Japan*).

Kirby, R. J., Translation of Dazai Jun's economic essay upon "Doing nothing" and Divination, (vol. 41, pt. 2, 1913)

Fischer, G. M., Kumazawa Banzan, (Biography) (vol. 45, pt. 2, 1917)

Chap. III. Third Period, The Showa Era (Period of Development)

1. Publication of Materials

Publication of "Nippon Keizai Taiten" (54 volumes) from 3rd to 5th year of Showa (1928-1930) has been already mentioned, and in 6th and 7th year of Showa (1931-1932), "Materials on the History of Japanese Economic Theories" (3 volumes) edited by Mr. Nomura-Kanetaro was published. This edition, with a chronological table at the end of the volume, selects especially important parts of the books by the important scholars of economics in the Tokugawa period. Since April, 6th year of Showa (1931), "Complete Collection of Japanese Thought" (大日本思想全集) (17 volumes) was published. This collection quotes famous books of many specialists in the modern language, showing the original at the top the column and including almost all of the important books on economics of the Yedo Era.

Next, "System of Economic Theories in Modern Times" (近世社会経済学説大系) (18 volumes) was published from 1935 to 1937. This collection was not only reprinted the famous originals of the Yedo Era, but makes it its characteristic to insert treatises by special scholars on the periods and thoughts of authors, as a bibliographical introduction on the commencement of the books. The titles of the collections and the bibliographers are as follows:

Collection of Kumazawa-Banzan's Works (Nomura-Kanetaro)

Collection of Yamaga-Soko's Works (Uchida-Shigetaka)

Collection of Kaibara Ekken's Works (Takigawa-Masajiro)

Collection of Asami-Keisai's Works (Tazaki-Jingi)

Collection of Arai-Hakuseki's Works (Itani-Zen-ichi)

Collection of Ogiu-Sorai's & Miura-Baien's Works (Kokusho-Iwao;
Horie-Yasuzo)

Collection of Dazai-Shuntai's Works (Nakamura-Koya)

Collection of Motoori-Norinaga's Works (Hasegawa-Nyozekan)
 Collection of Nakai-Chikuzan's Works (Kanno-Wataro)
 Collection of Honda-Toshiaki's Works (Honjo-Eijiro)
 Collection of Yamagata-Banto's Works (Tsuchiya-Takao)
 Collection of Kaibo-Seiryō's Works (Ishihama-Chigyo)
 Collection of Ishida-Shunritsu's Works (Ono-Takeo)
 Collection of Sato-Nobuhiro's Works (Ōkawa-Shumei)
 Collection of Ninomiya-Sontoku's Works (Yagizawa-Zenji)
 Collection of Takashima-Shuhan's and Sakuma-Shozan's Works
 (Kaneko-Yōnosuke)

Collection of Sakamoto-Ryoma's and Yuri-Kosei's Works (Osatake-Takeshi)
 Collection of Kanda-Kohei's and Fukuzawa-Yukichi's Works (Kada-Tetsuji)

Many collections of individual scholars of the Yedo Era were also continuously published from the preceeding period. For example ;

Complete Collection of Banzan's Works (2 volumes), 1940

Same (4 volumes), 1941-1943

Complete Collection of Yamaga-Soko's Works (3 volumes), 1940

Same (12 volumes), 1941-1942

Complete Collection of Ishida-Baigan's Works (2 volumes), 1956

Complete Collection of Motoori-Norinaga's Works (26 volumes),
 1942-1944

Roku-Musai's Posthumous Work (Hayashi-Shihei's), 1927

Complete Collection of Hayashi-Shihei's Works (3 volumes), 1943-1946

Complete Collection of Ninomiya-Sontoku's Works (6 volumes), 1937

New Complete Collection of Fujita Tōko's Works (1 volume), 1940

Complete Collection of Shozan's Works (5 volumes), 1934-1935

Complete Collection of Yoshida-Shoin's Works (10 volumes) 1934-1936

There are some others, but I shall add the following three volumes about Kaiho-Seiryō which have been published :

Posthumous Collection of Seiryō's Works (1 volume) edited by Tanimura-
 Ichitaro, 1935

"Inyodan" (1 volume) edited by Tanimura-Ichitaro, 1935

Posthumous Work of Kaibo-Seiryō (1 volume) explained by Ogawa-Goro,
 1936

In the next place, re-published collections or parts of books by scholars after the Restoration are as follows :

Complete Collection of Taguchi-Ukichi's Works (8 volumes), 1927-1929

Complete Collection of Fukuzawa's, Works continuation (7 volumes),
 1933-1934

Memorial of the Policy for Wealthy Nations by Sada-Kaiseki (1 volume),

1939

Complete Collection of Wakayama-Giichi's Works (2 volumes), 1940

On Social Economics by Sada-Kaiseki (1 volume), 1941

"Josei-ron" by Oshima-Sadamasu, (1 volume), 1943

Collection of Katayama-Sen's & Tazoe-Tetsuji's Works (1 volume), 1955

Collection of Morichika-Umpei's & Sakai-Toshihiko's Works (1 volume),
1955

Two volumes of the above-mentioned "On Social Economics by Sada-Kaiseki" and "Josei-ron" by Oshima-Sadamasu were included in the "Meiji Bunka Sosho," and one-third of the volume was allocated to the commentary by the present author (Honjo-Eijiro).

2. Study on the Economic Thought of the Yedo Era

In the Showa Era, the study on the economic thought of the Yedo Era made further progress, and many results of study were presented in books and treatises. As for the treatises in magazines they are too numerous, and, therefore, I will not mention them here. Instead, I want to examine the traces of the development of study through books, briefly. (About 310 articles on the economic thought of the Yedo Era were published in magazines in the Showa period.)

First, it is possible to understand that the individual studies were still popular in the early period. For examples,

Study on Ninomiya-Sontoku, Sasai-Shintaro, 1927

History of Japanese Economics, Takimoto-Seiichi, 1929

History of Economic thought of Japan, Takimoto-Seiichi, 1929

Fundamental Study on Sato-Nobuhiro, Hani-Goro 1929

Economic Thought in Modern Times, Honjo-Eijiro 1931

The two books of Dr. Takimoto and mine are collections of treatises, and they contain the results of individual studies, though there are some general descriptions.

It can be said that the general studies throughout the Yedo Era appeared gradually since about the 10th year of Showa (1935).

Elements of the Social Economic Thought in the Tokugawa Period,

Nomura-Kanetaro 1934

General View of the History of Japanese Economic Thought,

Nomura-Kanetaro 1939

Economic Thought of the Tokugawa Period, Nomura-Kanetaro 1939

Outline of the History of Japanese Economic Thought (1st volume),

Honjo-Eijiro 1940

Japanese Economic Thought, Nomura-Kanetaro 1941

In the 20's of Showa, the following books were published.

Outline of the History of Japanese Economic Thought (complete volume)
Honjo-Eijiro 1946

History of Japanese Economic Thought, Honjo-Eijiro 1948

History of Japanese Economic Theory, Nomura-Kanetaro 1948

Social Economic Thought of Modern Japan, Ôyama-Shikitaro 1949

History of Japanese Economic Thought as Teaching Material,
Nomura- Kanetaro 1955

History of Japanese Economic Thought, Honjo-Eijiro 1958

The above books, except the present author's, end at the Yedo Era or at the begining of Meiji. The following book is a study on the first half period of Yedo.

History of Ethico Economic Thought in Modern Japan, Azuma-Shintaro
1944

Next, as for individual studies, the collection of the articles were followed by:

Economic Thought of Modern Japan, (continued volume), Honjo-Eijiro
1938

Study on the History of Japanese Economic Thought, Honjo-Eijiro 1942

Study on the History of Japanese Economic Thought, (continued volume)
Honjo-Eijiro 1947

As for individual studies classified by schools and articles, there are:

Study on the History of "Sekimon Shingaku", Ishikawa-Ken 1938

Study on "Hotoku" Economics, Hotoku Keizaigaku Kenkyukai 1944

On the Changes in Japanese Farmers' Thought, Matsuoka-Saichi 1933

Japanese Physiocracy, Sakurai-Takeo 1935

On the Citizens' Thought and "Chonin Kokenroku", Mitsui-Koyo 1941
were published, and, furthermore, studies on individual scholars are as follows:

Study on Sorai, Iwahashi-Junsei 1934

Ogiu-Sorai, Nomura-Kanetaro, 1934

Sato-Nobuhiro, Ono-Takeo 1934

Hakuseki, Sorai and Shuntai, Nakamura-Koya 1942

The following books contain scholars of the Meiji period, describing many scholars of the Yedo Era, their personalities and thoughts.

Stories of Economic Scholars, Part One: Stories of Western Economic
Scholars.

Part Two: Stories of Japanese Economic
Scholars, Kada-Tetsuji 1939

Economic Scholars of Japan, Tsuchiya-Takao 1941

Stories of Japanese Economic Scholars, Kada-Tetsuji 1942

As for those written in European languages, there are :

N. S. Smith, An introduction to some Japanese economic writings of the 18th century, (Transactions of the Asiatic Society of Japan, Series 2, vol. 11, 1934)

Donald Keene, The Japanese discovery of Europe, Honda-Toshiaki and other discovers, London 1952.

The former mainly studies the theories of Arai-Hakuseki and Ogiu-Sorai, and the latter introduces the arguments of Honda-Toshiaki, making abridged translations from his main writing, "Keisei Hisaku".

3. Study on Economic Thought after the Restroration

As for the study on economic thought of the Meiji Era, as already mentioned, Mr. Soeda-Juichi enumerated the scholars of the Meiji Era according to their schools in 1893, and Mr. Nunokawa-Magoichi commented on Mr. Taguchi-Ukichichi in 1916, and in 1924 Mr. Muto and Mr. Takeuchi mentioned the introduction of Adam Smith's thought to our country. Concerning the study on economic thought of the Meiji Era, however, it may safely be said that there was scarcely any of study on this before Showa. It seems that this fact had something to do with the element of time, just as the study on Japanese economic history mainly became popular after the Showa period.

At the beginning of Showa, Mr. Mitsuhashi-Takeo briefly mentioned the study on the history of Japanese economics in the Meiji Era in no. 1, 3, 5 of "Bunken" (1928-1929). It should be noticed that he described books of Kanda-Kohei, Fukuzawa-Yukichi, Kato-Kozo, and Kato-Sukeichi in detail. In addition to these, many studies were made on Sada-Kaiseki, Taguchi-Ukichichi and social thought. About 180 articles on economic thought after the Restoration were published in the magazines until the 32nd year of Showa (1957), but I will mention mainly the books only in the following.

Publication of books on economic thought after the Restoration are found mostly after the 9th year of Showa (1934), and the following books were published up to the 20th year of Showa (1945).

A Section from the History of Japanese Economics, Sumiya-Etsuji June, 1934

Introduction of Social Economic Thought after the Restoration,
Kada-Tetsuji 1934

On the Posthumous Work of Wakayama-Giichi, a profound Scholar,
Oyama-Shikitaro 1934

History of Meiji Economics, Hori-Tsuneo 1936

History of Japanese Materialism, Nagata-Hiroshi 1936

History of Social Economic Thought at the Beginning of Meiji,

Kada-Tetsuji 1937

Personality and Thought of Fukuzawa-Yukichi, Fukuzawa Sensei

Kenkyukai 1940

Establishment of Japanese Economics, Honjo-Eijiro 1941

Fukuzawa-Yukichi, Takahashi-Seiichiro 1944

Oshima-Sadamasu, Nishida-Choju 1945

Among them, there are both general studies and individual studies, but all of them make the economic thought and scholars of the Meiji Era their subjects of study. The following are books published later :

Basic Ideas of Fukuzawa-Yukichi, Nomura-Kanetaro 1948

A Section of the History of Japanese Economics, Sumiya-Etsuji 1948

Newly-Compiled History of Meiji Economics (First volume),

Hori-Tsuneo 1948

On the History of Meiji Socialism, Kishimoto-Eitaro 1955

On the Thought of Meiji Social Movements, Kishimoto-Eitaro 1955

History of Marxism in Japan, Koyama-Hirotake 1956

Socialism in Japan, Ōkochi-Kazuo & others 1956

Economics of Japan, Honjo-Eijiro 1957

Let me add that my afore-named books, "Outline of the History of Japanese Economic Thought" and "History of Japanese Economic Thought" touch upon the economic thought after Meiji and Taisho period.

Conclusion

As it is clear through the above statement, the fact that not only was the necessity of the study on the history of Japanese economic thought spoken of in 20's of Meiji, but that the books of the scholars of the Yedo Era were often published, shows that the intelligentsia admitted the necessity of the study on economic thought of the Yedo Era. According to this situation, the study on the history of Japanese economic thought was at last started, and several theories appeared, but it was only at the end of the Meiji Period that their effect was recognized. Messrs Takimoto-Seiichi, Uchida-Ginzo, Fukuda-Tokuzo and Kawakami-Hajime had already shown their achievements considerably in this period.

It may be considered that the reason why the study made such progress is that much interest was caused because some points of similarity were found between the economic theory of the West and that of the Yedo Era. At the same time, however, it may safely be said that it was caused by the trend to share in the study of Japan herself. After all, the Meiji Era was the time when the study of Japanese economic thought was at last set forth and it can

be called the period of foundation.

In the Taisho period, "Nihon Keizai Soshō" was published, and the number of both general and individual studies gradually increased with the consolidation of the materials for study. Besides Doctors Takimoto, Uchida and Kawakami, the number of new researchers gradually increased and the study made progress, but it was not until the Showa period that the greatest progress occurred. Thus, the Taisho period may be thought to be the time of establishment for the study on Japanese economic thought.

In the Showa Era, many books and thesis, far greater than ever before, were made public. It should be observed that many introductory books, surveying the history of Japanese economic thought, were published. And also, the study on the Yedo Era came to add new results in many fields. Moreover, many studies on economic thought after the Restoration, which had been neglected, were brought out. The introduction of Western economics and the study of economic scholars in the first half of the Meiji Era came out in this way, and, furthermore, the study of socialistic thought was taken up, and this tendency was remarkable especially after the world war. Thus, in the Showa Era, together with many studies through the Yedo Era to the Meiji and Taisho periods, it is possible to say that the time for the development of the study on the history of Japanese economic thought had arrived.

The study on Japanese economic thought showed a remarkable development as already mentioned above, and, especially in the Showa period, a large number of the results was made public through books and journals. Comparing this with the study on the Japanese economic history, however, I feel that the results are still unsatisfactory. One reason why the situation is still as it is, in spite of the fact that the necessity of the study has been spoken of since Meiji 20's, seems to be because there are definite limitations in the materials and the compilation of the materials is late, because this is not a study of facts but of thought. Another reason seems to be that there are few researchers in this field, and they carry on research while studying the Japanese economic history. Thirdly, there are still only few independent chairs on this subject in universities. Many parts of the study, therefore, must wait for future research and because of this, it can be said to be as yet an unexplored study. I close this manuscript, expecting the further development of the field of this science.

(Note) This manuscript is a translation of extracts from the thesis with the same theme (in Japanese) which was printed in the Osaka Prefectural University's "Keizai Kenkyū" (No. 11, 1959).